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constitute a sufficient guarantee of the quality of the addresses, which make up a rather unusually interesting series. The perpetual freshness of Miss Addams' contact with life is seen again in her lecture on "Woman's Conscience and Social Amelioration," in which she shows how women are being forced willy-nilly into participation in the larger social struggle. Commissioner Neill's address on "Some Ethical Aspects of the Labor Movement" displays a rare grasp of the economic forces and the ethical principles underlying the movement he discusses. It might be read with profit by both friends and critics of unionism. While the book as a whole has the merits and defects of such compilations, the lectures are worth preserving in this permanent form.

HENRY RAYMOND MUSSEY.

University of Pennsylvania.

Steiner, Edward A. *Tolstoy—The Man and His Message.* Pp. 353. Price, \$1.50. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1908.

The author has seen and knows Tolstoy and those who read his book see and know him also. He is described not as the old, decrepit man, but as the real Tolstoy, living in the thought of the world, and in the hearts of his friends and followers. The book is a very sympathetic interpretation, from an American viewpoint of the great Russian prophet of social progress. Accepting the general American attitude, Mr. Steiner takes issue with Tolstoy's work because he has not been more practical. His reforms, says Mr. Steiner, have consisted in theoretical discussions and dissertations. Only once in all his life did he help directly to alleviate the conditions which he so deplures, and that was in the case of a famine when he journeyed from village to village, in the depths of winter, and organized relief societies which saved thousands from starvation. This work, the author thinks, should have occupied more of Tolstoy's life. He should have done less talking and thinking and more acting.

In this contention, the author undoubtedly voices modern American opinion. Thought and discussion do not, as a rule, form a part of the American's philosophy of life. He must act, and secure quick and decisive results, and this attitude is well shown in Mr. Steiner's criticism of the Russian thinker.

The book is well worked out, clearly written and gives one a distinct picture of Tolstoy, the thinker. While the criticisms of Tolstoy show a decided American bias, they are, on the whole, able and fair.

SCOTT NEARING.

University of Pennsylvania.

Taylor, Hannis. *The Science of Jurisprudence.* Pp. lxxv, 676. Price, \$3.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.

This book is devoted not, as its title might indicate, to an analysis and correlation of the fundamental legal concepts, but to a broad survey of the chief